NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

GENERAL SCOTT IN MEXICO.

There are few American Patriots, whatever be their party predilections, whose hearts will not swell within their bosoms in the perusal of the subjoined article. For ourselves, we are free to confess that there is more than one passage of it which moved our feelings in more than one way.

[The following excellent description of Gen. Scorr's entrance into the city of Mexico is from the pen of an eyewitness, Mr. WARLAND, now the Editor of the Lowell Journal, who served in the Mexican campaign. It appeared in that paper on the anniversary of the day.]

General Scott's triumphant entry into the City Mexico as a Conqueror-his departure from

Five years ago this morning General Scott, at the head of his brilliant Staff, made his triumphant entry into the ancient Capital of the Aztecs. He had already ordered a portion of the troops to the Grand Plaza, and as, at a little after nine o'clock, he rode up from the western garita among them, in full uniform, and mounted on his splendid charger, the spectacle was one of deep and thrilling interest to every American. The stars and stripes floated to the breeze from the National Palace. The old Cathe dral loomed magnificently up on one side of the square, and from the balconies of the old Cortez edifices on the other the Spanish and Mexican girls were seen to wave their white handkerchiefs as emblems of peace, and silent petitioners for favor from the advancing conqueror. Beneath the pillars of the bazaar, and under the shadow of the Cathedral, might be seen grim Mexicans, seowling from their serapes and beneath their broad sombreroswonderstruck at the idea of their beautiful capital of 250,000 souls having thus suddenly fallen into the hands of less than 8,000 American troops.

As the General rode through the Grand Plaza, amic the Yankee blue jackets drawn up in perfect order on either side, and the heavy cannon, whose thunders but the day before were heard with with such fearful effect at Chepultepee, ranged here and there, all discipline for the semed to be forgotten by the gallant soldiers.

They loved their chief almost to adoration. They had been with him in his perilous march from Vera Cruz, and had followed him into the blaze of every victorious battlefield, and now on this morning to see him triumphantly entering the enemy's capital, their hearts thrilled with joy and exultation. Throwing off all restraint, as the old hero came forward upon his prancing steed, the hearty huzzas and cheers rent the air, long and loud. As the General took off his cap, in acknowledgment of the cordial greeting from his victorious men, one of the bands struck up our national air, and again, and louder than before, the huzzas broke from the lips of the exultant troops. Gen. Scott, dismounting at the gate of the National Palace, entered the grand hall or saloon, from whence the edicts of Viceroys and Governors and Presidents for centuries had been issued, and immediately wrote an order announcing his occupancy of the Mexican Capital. . In that announcement, a copy of which is before us, he says, and beautifully says: "Under the favor of God the valor of the army, after many glorious victories, has hoisted the colors of our country in the Capital of Mexico, and on the Palace of its Government. The honor of the army and the honor of our country call for the best behavior on the part of all. The valiant must, to obtain the approbation of God and country, be sober, orderly, and merciful. His noble brethren in arms will ' not be deaf to this appeal from their commander and " friend."

On the afternoon of the same day Gen. Scorr again addressed the troops in these words: "The General-in-'Chief calls upon his brethren in arms to return, both in public and private worship, thanks and gratitude to God for the signal triumphs which they have recently achieved for their country. Beginning with the 19th of Au gust and ending the 14th instant, this army has gallant-'ly fought its way through the fields and forts of Contretepec, and the gates of San Cosme and Tacubaya, into the capital of Mexico. When the very limited numbers Scott. who have performed such brilliant deeds shall have become known, the world will be astonished and our countrymen filled with joy and admiration."

In such fitting language did the victorious conquero address the men under his command upon his triumphant entry into the Mexican capital. How well his words were heeded, and with what devotion and patriotism he proceeded at once to the work of securing the great object of his mission—an honorable peace—is known to the nation and the world. There never was an army whose bearing and conduct in a conquered country reflected such honor upon itself or upon its own country as the American army in Mexico. Upon its entrance into the capital, the Re-public had no Government, and it therefore became the first duty of Gen. Scorr to give the people an administration which should protect them in their rights of property and in their religious observances.

Here it was that the victorious Chief displayed those high civil and administrative talents which won the admiration of the whole army, and proved his unquestionable claim to the possession of the higher attributes of the statesman as well as of the soldier. We shall not dwell upon the administration of affairs during Gen. Scott's occupancy of the city of Mexico further than to say that it was brilliant, and in all respects successful. Through his devotion, perseverance, and incessant labors, peace also was finally secured.

We have briefly sketched the Conqueror's triumphant entrance into the National Palace on the morning of September 14th. Now the scene changes, and the picture is

nouncement of the occupancy of the capital, Gen, Scorr stood in the National Palace a PRISONER, and the chains forged by American hands at home. He was summoned before a Court of Inquiry in the Palace; and as he stood up before his judges, his inferiors, his tall and commanding form the observed of all observers, pleading his rights, modestly alluding to his own services, and portraying the wrongs he had received, one could not but say, "alas, there is reason to complain of the ingratitude of Re-

trance into the capital, he stood before that Court in the Palace and addressed his accusers. His words, as he stood up boldly and respectfully before them in the great

tary position, the highest, perhaps, ever occupied by any individual since the days of the Father of his Country—the immortal Washington—I feel deeply wounded; my military pride has been cast down into the dust, not by the public enemy, but by the long arm of power from home. All that could be done in that quarter to degrade and humble me, has been done. But, sustained by the Almighty's arm, feeling strong in conscious rectitude, strong in mind and body, I BID DEFIANCE TO MY AC-

CUSERS!" listened to these words, and saw the old Hero, like Columbus in chains, dishonored by his own country, did not feel mortified and ashamed that he should have received such treatment. The whole matter of the court, as every one knows, proved to be a magnificent farce, and was finally dropped—as if the only object of its instigators had been to degrade Scott upon the very theatre of his

On the morning of the 22d of April it became known to some few that General Scorr was about to leave the capital of Mexico for his home. In the evening of that day a large assemblage of the friends of the gallant hero

and bade him farewell by a grand serenade. Several very appropriate and touching airs were played, and at the close of the very spirit-stirring sounds of "Hall to the PISCICULTURE.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

Could succeed in stocking our rivers and ponds with good fish, as Nature herself has stocked the waters of Scotland and of Ireland, and as our own agriculturists stock their problem which they proposed to themselves seems to me, them to grow rapidly; and I am inclined to think that in fact, to have been satisfactorily solved; and now, in to come to the front of the balcony, from whence he bowed his thanks, silently, it is true, but the feelings of many a bounding and warm heart responded, and three loud and hearty cheers were given for General Scott, as he disappeared from the window.

The next morning there was an affecting scene in front of his quarters, as he came out to start upon his journey to Vera Cruz. The Rifle Guard was drawn up to receive him, and as he passed they presented arms to their be-loved commander for the last time, and shed tears like hildren; and so affected was the old Hero that he could hardly get into his carriage. Officers and men crowded around him, and as he was too much overcome to receive them all, those who had not the happiness of shaking him by the hand were glad to get a sight of him as he departed. Those who had not even a chance of seeing him mounted their horses and followed him on the road, determined that he who had led them from victory to victory should not leave the valley of his great operations without one adieu. Around his carriage-for he was too much exhausted by his late heavy labors, and the emotion of parting with his brothers in arms, to ride on horseback—as it proceeded along the causeway to El Penon the officers crowded, and as fast as one could give the "God bless you, General," and fall back, his place was supplied by another, and so the adieus continued for a ong way on the road.

And thus did WINFIELD Scorf leave Mexico-going virtually, a prisoner from the capital which but a few nonths before he had entered as a triumphant conqueror Will not the people bear this fact in mind, now that they have an opportunity of bestowing their loftiest honors upon one who has reflected such lofty honor and renown upon their country?

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852. GENTLEMEN : By an article copied into the New Orleans Picayune of the 12th instant from the St. Louis Republican. I learn that a controversy is going on in the public journals as to who captured Gen. RIAL, of the British army, in the battle of Niagara. That is not a subject for dispute. Gen Brown's official report of the battle states the matter correctly. At the close of the third paragraph of that report the General says: "The 25th had been thrown to the right to be governed by circumstances;" and in the paragraph which follows he says: "The 25th regiment, under Major Jesup, was engaged in a more obstinate conflict with all that remained to dispute with us the field of battle. The Major, as has been already stated, had been ordered by General Scorr, at the commencement of the action, to take ground to his right. He had succeeded in turning the enemy's flank : had captured, by a detachment under Capt. KETCHUM, Gen. RIAL, and sundry other officers," &c. (See Gen. Brown's report in Brannon's military and naval letters, page 381.) The facts are these: When the 25th had turned General Rial's left flank it was ascertained from prisoners that Gen. DRUMMOND was advancing at the head of a heavy division. The importance of checking his movement and keeping him out of action until Gen. Brown should come up with Ripley's and Porter's brigades was obvious. Capt. KETCHUM was detached with his company to seize the Niagara road, with orders to seize all who should attempt to pass, either to the front or rear: the commander of the regiment at the same time taking a position with five companies to support him, and to check the movements of a body of cavalry not more than a hundred paces from the road.

In about ten or fifteen minutes KETCHUM reported the capture of Gen. RIAL, with his escort. While these events were occurring a detachment under a non-commissioned officer, which had been sent down the road towards the advancing column, captured Capt. Moonsox, (I believe that is the name,) the British assistant adjutant general, on his way with a communication from Gen. RIAL to Gen. DRUMMOND, and Capt. LORING, an aid of the latter general, with a communication to the former. The 25th regiment was then between the two British divisions, and it was important to get the prisoners out of the way that they might not impede its action. It was due to Capt. he was detached with forty men to deliver them to Gen.

Gen. Brown's report was first published in the Nation al Intelligencer, if I mistake not, in August, 1814, and can be referred to by any one having access to a file of that journal. It is due to the memory of KETCHUM, as gallant a soldier as ever led American troops into battle, who never hesitated, no matter what the peril, to execute any order given to him; who never made an attack which was not successful, nor received one which was not repulsed, that the facts in regard to the capture should be correctly understood. I therefore ask the favor of you, gentlemen, to publish this note in the Intelligencer as early as you can conveniently find room for it; and I am, Respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY has been nominated for Congress in the Fourth District of Massachusetts. He has always been a warm supporter of Mr. WEBSTER, but, yielding personal preferences for the sake of Whig principles, gives a hearty support to the regular nomination. The Boston Atlas gives the following sketch of his speech at the Convention :

"Mr. Walley briefly addressed the Convention, returning his sincere and heartfelt thanks for the honor con-ferred upon him. He spoke of the great necessity for united action of the Whigs, for the redemption of the State of Massachusetts from the disgraceful coalition which now humbled her to the dust. He said that there were those who were dissatisfied with the national nomi-nations, but he asked those who were Scott Whigs if they would not have the charity to believe that they were Whigs. He asked that there should be kindness and con-ciliation on the part of the Scott Whigs towards those who

ciliation on the part of the Scott Whigs towards those who were dissatisfied with the national nominations. He said that the Webster Whigs, to a man, would work to place Clifford and Huntington in the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor. The redemption of the State depends on both Scott Whigs and Webster Whigs.

He said that he had made up his mind to vote the Regular Whig National Ticket. [Great applause.] He said he had done so in accordance with his own judgment, as he did not see that any good was to result to Mr. Webster by voting for him. He believed it would be throwing away his vote. He did not believe any practicable good would result from a movement in his favor at this time; and concluded by offering the following sentiment: and concluded by offering the following sentiment :

"The Whig Party—One and inseparable in contending for Whig measures; as long as they remain one and inseparable in contending for Whig measures, they will be perpetual."

stood up boldly and respectfully before them in the great saloon we have referred to, were as follows:

"Here in the capital of Mexico, conquered by the American arms under my command, I find myself but a prisoner at large—the chief criminal before this court. Stricken down from a high command, from a high millistricked to the highest, perhaps, ever occupied by the Whig became satisfied that his opponent was an obstinate fellow, who would not be convicted of his error, and put an end to the dispute by proposing a vote on the NOT A PARTY QUESTION .- A friend who has travelled a stinate fellow, who would not be convicted of his error, and put an end to the dispute by proposing a vote on the Presidency. "Gentlemen," said the Whig, "You who are Whigs will say 'aye, and you who are Democrats will say 'no.'" "Stop," says the Democrat, "that's not the way to put it. You must take the vote as between Scott and Pierce, for I'm a Democrat, but I'm going for Scott; my neighbor here is a Democrat, and he's going for Scott, too; and the fact is, we've concluded in our section not to make a party question of it!" It is hardly necessary to say that the vote of that stage-load was unanimously for Scott.—Cincinnati Gazette.

An Oregon correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in speaking of the famous Oregon Land Law, which gives a mile square of land to every actual settler married before a certain date, says that it set the whole ountry astir, and every body got married that could. The scarcity of marriageable females, however, was such ant in some instances girls of 14, 13, 12, and even 11 that in some instances girls of 14, 13, 12, and even 11 years of age were married in order to secure the land

GREAT ROBBERT.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on the evening of the 21st instant, Mr. E. G. McKrs, of Troy, New York, was robbed of \$48,900. He is a well-known wool-buyer, in three packages, between some few that General Scorr was about to leave the pital of Mexico for his home. In the evening of that and had placed the money, in three packages, between a large assemblage of the friends of the gallant hero lected in front of his quarters in the city of Mexico, of \$6,0004s offered for its recovery.

Paris, September, 1852. I do not remember to have met in the columns of the ntelligencer any notice, of a character to satisfy the reaonable curiosity of intelligent men, on the subject of sisciculture, or the artificial breeding of fish. This new branch of industry has of late years assumed in France an importance of which people abroad are but our rivers; and, bitterly complaining the while of their little aware. The success of the practical efforts of a couple of obscure unlettered fishermen to restock with fish the streams upon which they exercised their calling gradually attracted attention. Scientific men took up the ubject, not, as previously, for the satisfaction of philosophical inquiry, or as a learned amusement, but to invoke the aid of Government in popularizing the knowledge of sciculture, and making its practice common throughout rance. They saw that it might become an important ele nent of national wealth, by enlarging immensely the field of agricultural industry, and procuring for the whole population a more varied and abundant supply of healthful animal food. Government did take the matter in hand. Individual efforts were judiciously encouraged. Money was appropriated for the dissemination of the knowledge of the practical processes required in the new art. The result has been highly satisfactory. Many rivers have been abundantly stocked with various species of fish most useful as food, and which were before entirely unknown in heir waters. Other rivers whose supply was rapidly liminishing have been abundantly restocked by means of artificial fecundation. The practicability of the art, and s immense economical value, have been established in France, and we may confidently expect that the art will henceforth thrive, and tell every year more and more disinctly upon individual comfort and national prosperity. I have collected during the last three or four years a considerable amount of information upon this subject-

upon the history of pisciculture, its modes, and the re ults which have been obtained. Do I err in believing that this information will furnish the matter for two or three interesting and valuable letters? The information will be new and curious, I am satisfied, to very many of your readers; and I cannot help thinking it also of great ractical interest and importance. Animal food, to be sure, is not used in insufficient quantities by any class of greater variety and abundance of the most esteemed species of fish would be highly acceptable at the humble meal of the poor and on the sumptuous tables of the rich. Pisciculture affords the ready and cheap and certain neans of assuring in all parts of the country supplies of nearly all the varieties of the prized table fish. It can hardly be doubted that, when the plain well-ascertained facts upon this subject shall come to be generally known in the United States, agriculturists all over the country will establish upon their farms and plantations nursery ponds for the production of fish by artificial fecundation, as they now produce fruits in their orchards and cattle n their fields. In the neighborhood of large cities pisiculture, like horticulture, will afford occupation and neans of support to hundreds, and become the source of ample fortunes; unless, indeed, private enterprise in that direction should be prevented, as it might be, and perhaps ought to be, by intelligent care on the part of the State Governments and county authorities to keep the rivers, creeks, natural ponds, and the seaconsts well stocked with proper varieties of fish for the public use. subject we have almost every week sufficient proof. A mission of Pisciculture has been established in the department of the Minister of the Interior, Agriculture, and commerce. The commission is composed of practical men, to whom are joined several of the most distinguished members of the Academy of Sciences. M. PERSIGNY Minister of the Interior, has just dispatched M. Cosre, a nember of the Institute, upon a domestic and foreign ission for the promotion of pisciculture. M. Coste proceeds first to Mulhause, where he will concert measures with the contractors whom he is to meet there for the construction of a large Government establishment for the \$5,610 has been allowed. From Mulhause M. Costs will proceed to the department of Isere to inspect the similar establishments existing there, and which during the last year have been under the care of GEHIN, one of the two fishermen whose experiments, commenced ten years ago, and painfully and successfully prosecuted, will give him enduring fame as the introducer of practical pisciculture into France. M. Coste is then to go down the Rhone and inquire into the means of stocking that river with salmon fish not yet known to its waters. He is then to visit the salt-marshes of Provence, Languedoc, and Roussillon, to inquire into the feasibility of multiplying in those localities the lobster and oyster. M. Coste will repair to the shores of the Adriatic, and study there the modes used, especially among the lagoons of Comaccio, of preserving the fish which they transport to such great disances, and make matter of profitable commerce. Before returning to France M. Coste will visit the kingdom of Naples, to study the manner of propagating the oysters of Pucino, with a view to their introduction into the agoons in the south of France.

At the instance of the Commission of Pisciculture, the Minister of Marine in July last charged M. VALENCIENNES, learned ichthyologist, member of the Institute to proceed to the seacoast and examine the rivers emptying into the Atlantic between Havre and la Teste, and determine which of them should be selected first to be restocked by means of artificial fecundation of the eggs of fish. He was also to determine what points of the coast should e chosen for the production of the lobster by the same process. Two other zoologists, members of the Academy of Sciences and of the Commission of Pisciculture, were sent on a similar mission upon the coast between Cherbourg and Granville and in the environs of Trouville. These gentlemen were all directed at the same time to study another question bearing directly upon pisciculture. on which heretofore practical men have been strongly opposed to the Academy, viz. the utility of marine plants in rotecting the fry from destruction till the fish arrive at certain age. In 1772 the Academy of Sciences expressed the opinion that the plants are of no use in that way. And upon this opinion was based the declaration of 30th October of that year, relative to the cutting of the seaweed, (varech,) which declaration practical men have invariably protested against.

The best history of pisciculture, scientific and practial, up to the date of the document, is to be found, so far EDWARDS, a distinguished zoologist, member of the Academy of Sciences of Paris and of the Ministerial Commission of Pisciculture. I annex a translation of that report: REPORT

Upon the Stocking of Rivers with Fish: addressed to the Min-ister of Commerce by M. MILNE EDWARDS, member of the Institute.

so naturally feel in all discoveries which promise to increase the alimentary resources of the country, you have determined to form a definite opinion touching the value of various attempts which have been latterly made both in France and England to effect the multiplication of fish in ponds and rivers, and augment the product of river fisheries. You have done me the honor of submitting this question to my examination, charging me more particularly to render you account of the results obtained by two fishermen who exercise their calling, near the source of the Moselle, practically applying there the process of artificial fecundation, and establishing in the department of Vosges a veritable fish factory. It is with great alacrity, Monsieur le Ministre, that I have conformed to your request, and shall consider myself happy if the researches I have made can aid you in endowing our rural industry with a new source of wealth, the importance of which will not be unheeded either by physiologists or by agriculturists; for, in fact, fish is an aliment rich in nutritive principles, and the making it more abundant, whether

and of Ireland, and as our own agriculturists stock their pasture lands with herbivorous animals intended to serve for our subsistence. River fisheries have long since been subjected to legal regulations intended to favor the re-production of fish and protect the development of the fry. The royal ordinance of 1669 forms the basis of our legis-lation upon this subject, and contains several regulations of incontestable utility. The owners of ponds also give ordinarily some attention to the stocking with fish of these atural nurseries. But we are in the habit of abandoning chance all that relates to the reproduction of fish in rapid diminution, we have used but little diligence in seeking a remedy for the evil. Public attention has at last been awoke upon this question by a paper read before gant writer and savant gave to our agriculturists useful instruction in the art of rearing fish, and strongly urged them to put in practice a process of multiplicati since well known to physiologists, and often employed by them in their Cabinet experiments, to wit, the artificial

fecundation of the eggs of fishes.

We know, from the works of SPALLANZANI, and also from the experimental researches, with which yourself, M. le Ministre,* in connexion with your former assistant Prevost, (of Geneva,) enriched science twenty-five years ago, that all fecundation is the result of the action exerised upon the egg in a state of maturity, by the living permatosoides with which the seminal liquor is charged: that this action takes place by the direct contact of these two reproductive elements; and that the physiological virtue of the elements may be preserved unimpaired for a longer or shorter time after being withdrawn from the see of the living organisms within which they were elaborated. With a lar e number of the inferior animals, he role of the parents in the work of procreation consists solely in the formation and emission of these two generic elements. The egg is not fecundated till after it is laid: and its meeting with the spermatozoide, contact with which is necessary for the production of vitality, only happens on the concurrence of external causes indepen-dent of the action of the parents, as, for instance, the currents which may exist in the water in which the sperm has been deposited. The experimenter may then, at his bleasure, determine this physiological phenomena by the nechanical mixture of the eggs and seminal liquor of

A similar result is obtained by artificially fecundating the eggs produced by animals whose multiplication is not, fected by the union of two procreative individuals. The observations of zoologists also show that in the general harmony of nature the fecundity of animals is regulated, not only in view of the causes of destruction to which the the population in any part of the United States; but a greater variety and abundance of the most esteemed speeference to the chances of non-fecundat eggs are subjected; and that accordingly, in those cases n which the contact of the eggs with the seminal liquor loes not take place till after the eggs are abandoned by the female, and depends more or less completely on chance, the number of eggs is always much more conheir being laid. Fishes, for the most part, that category of animals whose eggs are not fecundated by the male till after the lapse of more or less time after heir emission, and without the occurrence of any inti-nate relation of the male with the female. So, in order the milt, or sperm, and their fecundation is immediately operated. And in order to procure this sperm, as well as the eggs to be fecundated, it suffices to press slightly stocked with proper varieties of fish for the public use. I propose, therefore, to make pisciculture in France the subject of two or three letters. That the present Government of France is fully aware of the importance of the subject we have almost every week sufficient proof. A stablished by the Count of Colstein about the middle of he last century, long before Spallanzani had published his fine researches upon the subject of generation. In 1758 this judicolus observer addressed to one of the anestors of the celebrated Fourcroy a highly interesting memoir on the artificial fecundation of trouts, and on the se which might be made of this process for the stocking of rivers. An extract of the work of Golstein was in-serted in a book entitled *Helvetian Evenings*, (Soirées Hel-vetiennes;) and several years later (in 1770) Duhamel Duonceau gave a translation of it in the third volume of his General Treatise on Fishes, which was prepared by or-der of the Academy of Sciences.

cundation. At a later date analogous experiments were made in Scotland by Dr. Knox, and by Mr. Shaw, and by

Mr. Andrew Young. In 1835 M. Rusconi, so well known to naturalists by his work on the embryology of salamanders, published in the seventy-ninth volume of the Bibliotheca Italiana some new observations upon the development of fishes, and gave equally instructive details respecting the artificial fecundation of the eggs of the tench and white-bait, or bleak. translation of this memoir was inserted, at my own instance, in the Annals of the Natural Sciences for 1836.

I will add, also, that it was by resorting to this process multiplication that MM. Agassiz and Vogt procure all the embryos necessary for the prosecution of their studies, or the development of the palee, a species of sal-mon found in the Swiss lakes, of which these two natu-

The physiological fact upon which M. Quatrefages relied to impel agriculturists to the production, in som sort, of fishes, as they produce wheat or meat, offered herefore, nothing that was new to zoologists; and M. Quatrefages was the first to recall to the memory of savana the titles of Golstein to be considered the inventor of arindution. But, according to our system of education, truths which have become almost commonplace with naturalists are, ordinarily, quite unknown to the reater number even of the best-informed men; it was, herefore, useful to earnestly call the attention of the greater number even of the best public to this practical application of science to rural in-dustry. For not only had rural industry failed up to that ime to reap any benefit from the results signalized by hat author, but I have no fear that I err in asserting that there were not in France ten agriculturists who had the slightest idea of the service which physiologists had

ralists published the anatomical history in 1842.

been offering them for so many years.

We should not, therefore, be surprised to find that in one of the most retired valleys of the chain of the Vosges two fishermen, illiterate, but endowed by nature with re two safermen, linterate, but endowed by nature with re-markably observing minds, and possessing a power of perseverance, which is still rarer with us, should have been utterly unaware of all these things; and that, wish-ing to prevent the ruin with which their calling was threatened, they should have employed several years of their lives in painfully repeating the experiments of the celebrated physiologists whose names I have just cited, and in discovering by themselves what naturalists knew more than a century ago. But if these poor peasants of la Bresse were anticipated in their researches by men of have not enriched natural history with any new result, they are not the less worthy of interest, and they have a right to our gratitude, for the appear to have been the first to make amongst us a prac tieal application of the discovery of artificial fecundation to the breeding of fishes; and they have the merit of hav-

ing thus created a new industry in France. as this country is concerned, in a report addressed to the late Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, by M. Milks

From the year 1842. Having ascertained, by a long series. of observations, the mode of propagating trouts, and hav-ing put beyond all question the possibility of fecundating at pleasure their eggs, these fishermen addressed them-selves to the work of multiplying this fish, with the view of restocking the streams of their canton. Success crowned their efforts; and, notwithstanding the feebleness of the means at their disposal, and the difficulties of every sort which they had to encounter, they obtained consider-able results. Thus they stocked with young trout, pro-cured by the process of artificial fecundation, two ponds near the village of La Bresse, where they live; and one of these ponds furnished last year (1849) about twelve hundred trouts of the age of two years. MM. Gehin and Remy estimate at about fifty thousand the number of young fishes which they have turned loose in the Mosellotte, a small stream flowing past La Bresse, and throwing itself into the Moselle at Remirement. They have stocked in the same manner several other streams of their canton, as is proved by authorite documents in several control and the same manner several other streams of their canton, as is proved by authorite documents in several control and the same manner several other streams of their canton. canton, as is proved by authentic documents issuing from the authorities of Saulxure, Cornmont, and Gerandmer. Finally, M. Kientzy, Mayor of Waldestin, applied to them able functionary assures us that they have completely succeeded. I will add that our fishermen, wishing to ren-der themselves as useful as possible, have made no secret der themselves as useful as possible, have made no secret of their processes, and have taught their system in all its details to all persons who expressed the desire to make similar experiments. All such persons who have seen the works of MM. Gehin and Remy speak of them in terms of high commendation. I have myself visited their establishment and witnessed some of their experiments. Pinally, the Emulation Society of the department of Vonges has repeatedly caused the proceedings of MM. Gehin and

order to render the country important services, they only come a very lucrative occupation for our agriculturists.

want the funds necessary to enable them to extend their If the maritime fisheries entered into the purview of want the funds necessary to enable them to extend their operations. I have come to this conclusion not only from a view of the results already obtained by MM. Gehin and Remy, but also of the facts, similar in kind, which I have ed for promoting the multiplication of these mollusks.

to have succeeded perfectly. In 1841 he operated upon the water-courses the property of Mr. Drummond, near Uxbridge; and he estimates at 120,000 the number of trouts which he has reared there. In subsequent years he practised similar operations on the magnificent estate of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth; and afterwards at the logs, for Carsalton, for Mr. Gurney; and afterwards at Chalfort, for Mr. Hibberts. Finally, the Anglers' Club at Great Answell, in the county of Hertford, employed Mr. Boccius to pre-pare for them an important fishery, and that gentleman assures me that he has already manufactured there, at the least calculation, two millions of small trouts. He has published a book upon this method of propagating fish. It seems that a society is about being formed, under the

patronage of Mr. Labouchere, for the purpose of stocking the Thames with salmon by this system.

The process employed by MM. Gehin and Remy is of very

The process employed by MM. Gehin and Remy is of very simple and easy execution. It hardly differs at all from that adopted by Mr. Boccius, and is almost exactly that described by Jacobi nearly a century ago.

It is in November or the beginning of December that the reproduction of trouts takes place. To obtain the eggs intended for artificial fecundation, it suffices to press slightly, from the front towards the rear, when the moment for spawning has arrived, the abdomen of the female fish. The eggs which fall should be received in a vessel of water; and upon them should be poured the milt or soft roe, obtained in an exactly similar manner, by pressing it from the abdomen of the male fish into another vessel of water. If these products have not arrived at maturity when this operation is attempted, they will not flow out except under the application of strong pressure. In such cases the fish should be kept several days longer before operating this sort of forced accouchement; for neifore operating this sort of forced accouchement; for nei-ther the eggs nor the sperm can be profitably used in a state of immaturity, and the lives of the parent fishes would be endangered by any violent procedures. Immediately upon contact with the water into which the sperm has been ejected the eggs change color. Prior to fecundation they are transparent, and of a yellowish color. As soon as they are fecundated they become whitish, or rather opaline. A trout of the age of two years only, and weighing about 125 grammes, (4.40 ounces avoirdupois,) may furnish say 600 eggs; a trout of three years from 700 to 800 eggs. It is to be remarked that the milt of one male suffices to fecundate the eggs supplied by half a

lozen, or even a greater number of females. MM. Gebin and Remy place the eggs thus fecundated on a bed of gravel in tin boxes pierced with holes. These boxes are say six inches broad and three inches deep, and can contain about one thousand eggs each. They are placed in some little stream whose waters are quick and lear, but not deep. They are partially interred in the bed of the stream, and so arranged that the current will e perpetually renewing the water which bathes the eggs: agitation of the water is necessary not only to assure the respiration of the embryos, but also to prevent o determine the development of the embryo in the inte-ior of the eggs as yet sterile, the physiologist has only o imitate, in the experiments of his laboratory, what takes place normally in nature; that is to say, he has only to place the eggs in contact with water charged with and it is generally about the end of March or in April that the exclusion or hatching takes place. During the six first weeks the young trouts bear under the belly the umbilical or vitelline vesicle which contains the remains as the eggs to be recunanted, it sumees to press signify the bellies of the males and females, whose products are ripe, and whose lives are consequently not endangered by the operation. Or a supply may be obtained by open-ing the bodies of individuals that are but recently dead, aliment; and he must then be made to quit the box which has served as his cradle, and allowed to swim about freely in the stream or pond which it is intended to stock. nally, in order to supply these little animals with an abundant aliment suited to their wants, it suffices to allow to remain or to introduce into the stream or pond where the fish are placed a number of frogs. The spawn of these batrachians is a food which the fish seek with avidity; and the tadpoles constitute also an excellent alifor the trouts of a more advanced age. When the small trouts which have been bred in this way are destined to be used for stocking a river, they should be placed in the brooks or small streams tributary to the river; and those streams should be selected in preference which flow rapidly and noisily over a pebbly or rocky bed. In proportion as the fish grow they descend spontaneously to deeper waters, but do not reach them till they are suffier of the Academy of Sciences.

About the same time a German naturalist (Jacobi) pubmeet there. Were they placed immediately in the midst ter on the art of breeding salmons and trouts, and upon the reproduction of these fishes by means of artificial feducts of each year; for the big trouts devour the ones, and to prevent this it is necessary to keep together n the same enclosure all that are of the same age. get up, therefore, in regular style an enterprise of this sort, one should have at least three ponds, from which the fish should be gathered alternately three years respec-tively after each has been stocked, and new generations placed in the pond just vacated. Unfortunately, MM. Genin and Remy have not the means to carry out upon his sufficient scale the execution of their processes. They have leased a small pond, which they use in this way, and have purchased another one for 800 fr. (\$150;) but their pecuniary resources are now exhausted; and if, under your benevolent protection, M. le Ministre, they do not obtain some assistance from Government, I fear that it will be impossible for them to complete experiments of

which the commencement is of the most satisfactory The efforts of MM Gehin and Remy appear to the more worthy of encouragement from the considera-tion that success will bring little or no pecuniary profit to these self-sacrificing and enterprising men, yet will augment the alimentary resources of the population on the rivers. It is only by considering those operations for stocking rivers with fish in the light of works of public stility, and by executing them at the public expense that we may hope to give a real importance to our river fisheries. But if we appropriate to this object even very small sums, we may obtain, I have no doubt whatever, results of importance to the country.

If the processes employed by MM. Gehin and Remy were applicable only to trouts and to some other species

yielding but small product, I should not attach to the subject the lively interest I do. But it may be employed

for the breeding of salmon. And I am convinced that by for the breeding of salmon. And I am convinced that by these means it would be easy to restore to our streams of Brittany the ichthyologic wealth which is gradually fail-ing in them; and to acclimatize the salmon in rivers which hitherto have been little or not at all frequented by this fish. Nothing is easier than the transportation of eggs newly fecundated, or of the live saimon whose abdomen is charged with the eggs or with the milt. And even if the parent fish should die upon the road, the fecundation and the development of their eggs could still be effected. On placing the eggs thus artificially fecundated in brooks judicionaly chosen, the young salmon would grow just as in the places which the parent fish would have selected for spawning; they would experience the need of spawning in their turn, and would not fail to return in great numbers to the river from which they issued. They would ascend the stream, and seek there a suitable place for the development of their young. In fact it is known from the former experiments of Desiandes in Brittany, and from observations of the same nature repeated in our own day in Scotland by the Duke of Athol, Sir W. Jardine, Mr. Baigrie, Mr. Haysham, and Mr. Young, manager of the Duke of Sutherland's fisheries at Invernees, that, guided by a singular instinct, like that of the migratory swallows, the salmon, after having migrated to remote regions in the sea, returns ordinarily to the waters in which he received life, and that in lividuals of the same race are perpetuated in this manner in certain rivers, this fish. Nothing is easier than the transportation of eggs newly fecundated, or of the live salmon whose abdorace are perpetuated in this manner in certain rivers. without any amalgamation whatever with the species orinating in other waters. It seems to me, therefore, not sceptible of doubt that it would be possible in the course of a few years not only to greatly multiply salmon in all those streams to which they resort spontaneously, but also to introduce and naturalize this large past there has been little sickness of any kind, and may and precious fish in several streams which hitherto have and precious fish in several streams which hitherto have been completely destitute of it. So far as the salmon, the trout, and many other species of fish are concerned, the system adopted by MM. Gehin and Remy appears to me to offer the surest and readiest means for stocking rivers. But artificial feeundation cannot be reserted to to supply our fresh-water courses with certain species which it would be very desirable to have in a large number of localities. For instance, we never find eels that are charged with ripe milt or ripe eggs. These are fish and the propulation may be three hundred, there has been no death been numerous slight attacks, but they have several good are charged with ripe milt or ripe eggs. These are fish which it would be very desirable to have in a large number of localities. For instance, we never find eels that are charged with ripe milt or ripe eggs. These are fish whose reproduction seems to be effected exclusively in the depths of the sea, from which we see coming up, the sea of the sea, from which we see coming up, the sea of the sea, the sea of the depths of the sea, from which we are in innumerable legions, the young cels every year, to occupy our rivers. Our fishermen designate them by the name of montee. To stock with cels those of our pends without this fish, it would of course name of monte. To stock with eels those of our ponds and streams which are without this fish, it would of course be necessary to transport to them a portion of this fry, and to renew the same periodically. And M. Coste has demonstrated that this transportation can be effected with the greatest facility, and over very considerable distances. For this purpose it suffices to place the montes (fry) in the midst of a mass of wet out grass. The grass must be carefully kept wet during the transportation. The experiments which M. Coste is at present making

Remy, but also of the facts, similar in kind, which I have collected in England, where analogous attempts upon a large scale are being made of late years, and excite much interest.

In fact, M. Boccius, civil engineer at Hammersmith, has resorted to the process of artificial feeundation for restocking several rivers of Great Britain; and he appears to have succeeded perfectly. In 1841 he operated upon the water-courses the property of Mr. Drummond, near the water-course t to generation of these mollusks, results would be obtained of high interest both commercially and politically. But, in the actual state of physiological knowledge with respect to oysters, it is impossible to pronounce positively upon the value as applied to them of the processes for multiplication recommended by the authors whose names I have just mentioned. However this may be, M. le Ministre, considering the results of which I have had the honor to render you account, and considering analogous experiments made by M. Lefebre de Vaugouard, it does seem to me as demonstrated that with perseverance it is possible at small cost to greatly ameliorate the ichthy-ological fauna of France, and by this means to reap from the portion of our territory which is covered with water a much greater revenue than we draw from it at present. The whole country would find in it an increase of wealth. And experiments in this direction seem to me especially desirable from the consideration of various circumstances which are tending daily to diminish the value of our river which are tending delly to diminish the value of our river fisheries as contributing to our alimentary resources. The increasing ravity of fish in many of our rivers does not depend exclusively upon the mode in which fishing is practised. There are other causes, and among them must be mentioned the extension of our manufacturing industry. The dams which have been constructed in such great numbers for obtaining hydraulic motive power are so many hindrances to the reproduction of the various species of fish whose habits cause them to ascend to the very sources of streams in order to find there suitable very sources of streams in order to find there suitable places for receiving their spawn. The parent fish arriv-ing in less numbers at the small streams, the itchyologic population of the rivers consequently suffers, for the eggs no longer encounter conditions favorable to the growth of the young, and the recruiting elements of the whole fauna rapidly decay. If, as in Scotland and even in Eng-land, there existed in France many wealthy land owners possessing water courses of very considerable extent, we ould safely leave to private enterprise the execution all the works relative to the amelioration of river fishery, for the individual to whom these rivers belonged would for the individual to whom these rivers belonged would have a direct interest in augmenting their products. But with us it is otherwise, and the individual who should busy himself with stocking a river with fish could hardly hope to reap for himself any profit from his undertaking. He would augment the alimentary resources of his fellow-countrymen, and in this way would render a real service to his country, but his own share in the benefits obtained would be small, and would not constitute a sufficient motive to induce him to undertake the work. The cient motive to induce him to undertake the work. The stocking our rivers with fish would be a public benefit. It should, therefore, I think, be a public charge. Experiments upon a large scale, but conducted judiciously and by intelligent men, would not involve much expense, and might lead to important results. If you should judge it expedient to undertake them, you would find, M. le Ministre, in the two fishermen of La Bresse, of whom I have just had the honor of speaking to you capable and zealous agents, and I will add that the charging them with this commission would be in my opinion the most appropriate recompense that the Government could acord to them. In fact, an enterprise like this would require serious preliminary studies, and give rise to ques-tions which would have to be solved by the administration of streams and forests, and by the aid of scientific naturalists, and it would perhaps be well to charge a mixed commission with the execution of the project.

In conclusion, we see that the stocking of fresh-water streams with fish by the process of artificial fecundation,

proposed and contemplated many years ago, has never been attempted in France till within these last few years; that MM. Gehin and Remy seem to be the first among us who have made practical application of the process, and to have obtained results similar to those arrived at about the same epoch by Mr. Boccius in England; that the works of these two fishermen are worthy of interest, and that by applying to the fecundation of salmon the method which they have used with success in the breeding of trouts, we might succeed in augmenting very much the products of our river fisheries.

I have the honor to be, &c.. MILNE EDWARDS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 9, 1852.

France affords no news of importance since the date of my last. The most interesting item is the suppression of Prince President, published in the Moniteur of this morning. This measure takes place by virtue of Article 32 of the organic decree on the press issued by the Prince the 17th February last, while he was in the exercise of the dictatorial authority assumed the 2d December. The clause runs thus :

"A journal may be suppressed, either after judicial or administrative suspension, or as a measure of general safety; but the suppression must be effected by a special decree of the President of the Republic, published in the Bulletin of the laws."

The suppression in question takes place not as a "measure of public safety," but after "administrative suspension." On the 4th July last this paper was suspended arbitrarily by the Government for two months. Government had the right, under the organic decree of 17th February, to inflict the suspension, as the journal had, during the last previous two months, incurred judicial conviction for violation of the laws on the press. Thus the Corsaire is the first journal of Paris that has incurred final suppression under the new laws on the press. The Corsaire was a satirical Legitimist journal, edited with much ability. Not a day passed but its columns contained two or three sharp short articles, directed, in the transparent guise of humorous fable, against the person, the Government, or the press of Louis Napoleon. Its two months' suspension ended the 4th instant. The publication was resumed. But the Corsaire was incorrigible. The old sport was renewed. Four numbers appeared, and the journal was suppressed.

ROLLING STONE ASSOCIATION.

FROM THE GALENA ADVERTISER OF SEPTEMBER 16. This colony consisted last spring of about one hundred theory, but it is too unwieldy in practice. People com-ing here from other parts of the country must expect to meet and form new associations: and they can, if not too wise already, greatly profit by the experience and advice of those who have come here before them.

It is proper to mention, in connexion with the above, that bilious complaints have been uncommonly prevalent in some localities on the river above this year. For years

A Despitable Act.—Some contemptible and depraved person placed a log of wood across the track of the Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad on Wednesday night last, about four miles beyond Stony creek, which unfortunately had the desired effect, and threw the engine and train off yesterday morning about one o'clock A. M. There were but few pessengers fortunately in the train, and no one was injuried we learn, not even the engineer or fireman. We regret to learn that the new and beautiful engine "Charleston" was very much injured and broken. It is hoped that the perpetrator of such a covardly and contemptible act may yet be detected, and have that justice meted out to him which he merits.—Petersby

[Hanging would be toe good for him.]